1947

TREATMENT OF FLOORS AND THEIR FINISHES

★ TUNGSEAL
★ GYMSEAL
★ PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER
★ WOOD SEALER
★ TERRAZZO SEAL

Mc CLOSKEY VARNISH CO.

Griffin, 2002

THE TREATMENT OF FLOORS AND THEIR FINISHES

INTRODUCTION

Changes in paint styling and floor finishing have kept pace with the modern trends in architecture. And rightly so. The floor is of paramount importance, first—because it receives first visual attention on entering any building, institution, or home; and second—because it gets greater wear and tear than any other surface.

Each surface requires individual consideration and special treatment. There are seldom two surfaces requiring exactly the same finish or method of finishing. Therefore, first analyze the floor to be treated, then obtain the best type of finish for that floor, whether it is wood, terrazzo, cork, concrete or magnesite wood composition.

To give the public the floor finishes best suited for their particular needs—from a standpoint of beauty, durability, sanitation, and minimum maintenance cost—we have made a thorough and scientific study of the various types of flooring and the proper finish to be applied.

To assure the necessary protection and enhance the beauty of practically every type floor we offer the following line of McCloskey floor sealers and finishes:

GYMSEAL—a high-gloss, protective coating.

TUNGSEAL—a flat, penetrating finish.

PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER—a penetrating finish giving a soft, velvety effect.

TERRAZZO SEAL—a seal for protecting marble and terrazzo surfaces.

WOOD SEALER—a first coater for new wood.

McCloskey Sealers are being specified by architects throughout the country for schools, colleges, hotels, public buildings and institutions, as well as for residential use.

McCLOSKEY VARNISH COMPANY • **Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, Portland**
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 7600 State Road, Philadelphia 36, Pa.

PAPVOG-BB78
12/19/2006
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ANALYSIS, PREPARATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WOOD FLOORS

The greatest of care must be taken in the preparation of the floor before applying sealers, because the proper floor surface is as important as the selection of the right sealer.

Wood floors come under six general classifications:

1. NEW AND UNFINISHED FLOORS—All that is required is a sanding down of the surface with fine sandpaper to remove any trace of dirt, and at the same time even off the floor.

2. SHELLACKED OR VARNISHED FLOORS—When a sealer is to be applied the surface coating must be removed. There are many ways to accomplish this, namely—by liquid varnish remover, scraping or sanding, etc. If a liquid varnish remover is used, make certain that all of the remover is completely cleansed from the floor, because these removers usually contain wax to retain the solvents necessary to remove the old film of varnish. A lighting sanding is then required to lift the splinters of wood caused by the solvents. In sanding off the old surface, first use coarse sandpaper, as it does not cake. Then go over the surface with very fine sandpaper. *This leaves the floor in excellent condition to be sealed.*

3. OLD AND UNTREATED FLOORS—The surface should be thoroughly washed and scrubbed to remove all the dirt driven into the wood. After the floor is thoroughly dry, sanding is necessary to remove any broken surface fibres.

4. NEGLECTED OR DETERIORATED FLOORS—Sand down evenly if in any condition to be saved. Where floors have been previously treated with sealers and the film is broken, first treat the worn spots, building up the film to the same level as that part in good condition. This may require several applications.

5. FLOORS TREATED WITH A PENETRATING TYPE OF FLOOR SEALER—These are the easiest to finish, provided the previous sealer did not contain wax. If the floor has been waxed, it should be thoroughly scrubbed until every trace of the wax has been removed. In other cases all that is necessary is to scrub the floor with a penetrating sealer. This lifts all the dirt and at the same time gives the floor its first coat.

6. SHELLACKED AND WAXED FLOORS—These are difficult to treat, as a heavy coating of wax has usually been applied. To remove this finish use a scrubbing machine, continuing until every trace of wax has been removed. When thoroughly dry, the floor should be sanded down to bare wood.

In every case the floor must be put into first-class condition to expect satisfactory results from the finish coat of sealer. A sealer cannot be expected to make the floor lighter than the surface over which it is applied, nor can its application be expected to even off the floor. If any dirt, grease or wax is left on the surface, the film applied over it will not dry hard or tough, but will remain tacky for a great length of time, cheese off the floor as soon as it is scraped by any object, and eventually fail. Therefore, carefully follow precautions and directions for finishing the particular type floor in which you are interested. This will assure you of entirely satisfactory results.

Inasmuch as maple is a close-grain wood, filling is not necessary; and the sealers may be applied direct to the wood. In the case of open-grain woods, a filler may be applied when a penetrating sealer is used. Care should be taken not to fill heavily, as the filler will seal the wood and prevent the succeeding coats from penetrating the surface sufficiently to accomplish its purpose. However, if a surface coating or sealer is used, it will fill the pores sufficiently so that a coat of paste filler will not be necessary. A coat of WOOD SEALER, allowed to dry overnight and then buffed with steel wool, is usually recommended for this purpose.

TUNGSEAL

THE PERFECT PENETRATING SEALER WITH NO SURFACE FILM

TUNGSEAL is made in clear, light oak, dark oak, maple and walnut.

It is designed for all new or resanded wood, such as oak, maple, pine, knotty pine, fir, beechwood and chestnut; block-on-end floors, paneling, interior woodwork and furniture.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Has wax-like finish, but is not slippery—contains no wax.
- Has high penetrating qualities.
- Leaves no surface film.
- Waterproofs and stops warping.
- Minimum discoloration on all wood.
- Will not darken on age.
- Permits application of additional coats without building up surface film.
- Apply with brush, mop, cloth, spray or squeegee.
- *Surface must be wiped fifteen minutes after application.*
- Apply two or three coats, depending on condition of wood.
- Coverage 750 to 950 square feet per gallon.
- Dries in two to four hours for recoating.
- Wax, if desired, twelve hours after final coat.
- For best results buff with fine steel wool after final application is thoroughly dry.
- Will not scratch nor mar after buffing.
- Surface usable four to eight hours after final coat.
- Viscosity—A-Gardner Holdt Viscosity tubes.
- Flash point shall not be under 90 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Solids content composed of vegetable oils and synthetic resin.

A floor finished with TUNGSEAL has the soft, velvety appearance of a waxed surface but is not slippery. This is because TUNGSEAL is free from wax or greasy oils.

TUNGSEAL is pale in color, is waterproof, and when properly applied penetrates deeply into the pores, in fact it becomes an integral part of the wood. TUNGSEAL binds the wood fibres together—stops splintering and warping, and prevents fraying. In brief, TUNGSEAL prolongs the life of the wood and preserves its beauty.

APPLICATION: The application of TUNGSEAL is simple. Any type of applicator—mop, brush, cloth, spray, squeegee, etc.—can be used.

TUNGSEAL is designed to penetrate, consequently all excess TUNGSEAL *must* be removed. Because of its speed in drying, *the surface must be wiped within fifteen minutes after application.* If this is not done and the TUNGSEAL al-

THE CRYSTAL BALL ROOM, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia. Finished with TUNGSEAL.

lowed to remain longer on the surface, the film must be buffed down with a steel wool machine. On close-fibered woods usually one coat of TUNGSEAL is sufficient for penetration. However, on the coarser woods, two to three coats of TUNGSEAL must be given to insure complete sealing and good wear.

Often it is necessary for paste wood filler to be used on coarser grained woods. In this case care should be exercised not to seal the pores of the wood completely and prevent TUNGSEAL from penetrating.

When the wood has been properly prepared apply from one to three coats of TUNGSEAL, depending upon the condition of the wood. After each application allow it to penetrate for fifteen minutes, then wipe off the surface with clean mop, washed burlap or any other clean absorbent material. The drying time between coats is two to four hours.

Another method of applying TUNGSEAL is with steel wool buffers. The floor is coated with TUNGSEAL and then buffed in while wet. This insures complete impregnation and a splendid finish.

The surface can be left after the final coat, allowing the traffic to buff up the floor. However, for a really beautiful finish, the floor should be buffed with steel wool. This gives the floor a perfect, wax-like appearance. Inasmuch as TUNGSEAL contains no wax, the floor will have the non-slipperiness of a sealer. If it is desired, a coating of wax may be applied for the final finish.

DRYING: TUNGSEAL dries in two to four hours, permitting usage of the floor within four

GYMNASIUM OF CLARA BARTON SCHOOL, Fargo, N. D.
Finished with TUNGSEAL, which has proved to have the lowest maintenance cost of any type finish.

NORTH SECTION OF STADIUM—NORTH DAKOTA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fargo, N. D. Redwood seats treated with two coats of TUNGSEAL.

hours after final application, if TUNGSEAL is buffed in with steel wool buffer when applied. This feature is a decided advantage when early resumption of the use of the room is of paramount importance.

MAINTENANCE: TUNGSEAL is a very economical sealer, as it has a low maintenance cost. When the floor is properly prepared, and TUNGSEAL applied according to directions, the floor will need only a dry mopping once a week, depending, of course, on the traffic it receives.

When the floor is ready for treatment, use TUNGSEAL as the vehicle in buffing the floor with a steel wool buffer. This draws out whatever dirt may be in the wood, and at the same time gives the floor another protective coating. As with the first treatment of the floor, *the surface must be wiped off within fifteen minutes after application.*

Treating the floor in this manner, even if it has been neglected and not reconditioned regularly, will restore it to its initial beauty. If, in the meantime, some of the surface has been worn down past the penetration point of the sealer, this method will resurface the floor to a uniform appearance without the necessity of patching the worn spots.

OTHER USES

PRIMER

TUNGSEAL may also be used as a primer for other types of sealers. By finishing a floor in this way excellent wear is assured.

CONCRETE

TUNGSEAL also has a definite value on concrete, as it definitely holds the surface intact. For this reason it is recommended for concrete floors, especially dance floors, whether natural or colored. When these floors are so treated, the dusting off of the concrete is minimized. TUNGSEAL also stops the bleeding of colors which are used in concrete.

Concrete floors should be treated before the finish is applied. Where caustic is used in removing old paint, muriatic acid solution should follow, strength of solution dependent upon condition of floor—*e. g.*, with rough concrete, nine parts of water to one of acid; smooth concrete, five parts of water to one of acid should neutralize the floor. However *care should be exercised with this treatment,* and after floor has been etched and neutralized, it should be rinsed thoroughly with clear water and allowed to dry. TUNGSEAL may then be applied. First test a small area for penetration before proceeding.

On new floors a wash coat made on the basis of 3½ lbs. zinc sulphate dissolved in a gallon of warm water should be used. Allow the water to completely evaporate and the floor to dry overnight. Then apply TUNGSEAL.

CLASSROOMS

TUNGSEAL has found great favor in the *classroom* as there is no glare such as experienced with surface sealers. TUNGSEAL has suf-

ficient sealing properties to withstand this hard usage. It is also extensively used in offices, halls, corridors, reception rooms, taverns, roller skating rinks, club rooms, dormitories, libraries and department stores because of this non-glare feature.

DANCE FLOORS

TUNGSEAL is a popular finish for dance floors. It gives an ideal dancing surface, and keeps it absolutely smooth. Another advantage is that it stops warping of dance floors of the pavilion type and keeps them even, reducing maintenance cost. In fact, floors of every description under practically all conditions have been greatly improved by the use of TUNGSEAL.

MAGNESITE WOOD COMPOSITION FLOORS

TUNGSEAL can be used on Magnesite Wood Composition Floors: Be sure that surface is free from wax or alkali. A mixture of one quart of vinegar to three gallons of water should be used to remove any formation of alkali. When thoroughly clean and absolutely dry, then apply TUNGSEAL, following directions as outlined for treatment of wood floors.

KNOTTY PINE

TUNGSEAL protects and enhances the beauty of knotty pine surfaces. It brings out the beauty of the grain and accentuates the dark effect of the knots.

Maple TUNGSEAL used on knotty pine produces a very desirable color effect. It prevents dirt from becoming imbedded in the wood, and because of its waterproofing qualities, prevents warping. Furthermore, it binds the wood fibers together, and thereby eliminates splintering of the wood and a frayed or rough appearance.

In addition to clear TUNGSEAL there are four colors—light oak, dark oak, walnut and maple. Colored TUNGSEAL eliminates a stain coat on unpainted wood. For a dark shade, apply several coats of the desired color. For a lighter shade apply one coat of desired color, followed by one coat of TUNGSEAL clear. Oil colors may be added to clear TUNGSEAL to produce any desired wood shade.

BLOCK-ON-END FLOORS

TUNGSEAL, especially in colors, is a very effective treatment for block-on-end floors, bringing out the beautiful highlights of the wood.

CONSTRUCTION WORK

TUNGSEAL makes an ideal protective and economical coating for plywood when used in construction work, as it waterproofs the plywood and permits its use for a dozen or more times.

For directions for the use of TUNGSEAL on concrete or composition floors, see chart for Treatment of Floors on Page 15.

For directions for the use of TUNGSEAL on Cork floors, see Page 13.

HOME OF MR. AND MRS. B. D. REIGEL, Trion, Georgia. All floors finished with TUNGSEAL.

GYMSEAL

A HIGH-GLOSS FINISH—DURABLE SURFACE COATING

GYMSEAL is designed for oak, maple, pine, fir, beechwood, in fact all wood floors as well as cork floors.

SPECIFICATIONS

Hard, tough, durable, surface film finish.

Is waterproof, and on 72-hour drying, shows no whitening effect when submerged in boiling water.

Will not rubber burn, crack, nor powder off.

Minimum discoloration.

Resistant to alcohol, acids and alkali.

Is non-slippery.

Reflects light.

Apply with brush, spray or squeegee.

Sets dust-free within two hours.

Hardens completely over night.

Ready for traffic in twenty-four hours.

After twenty-four hours drying, finish cannot be removed when washed with strong soap and water.

Recoating can be done without sanding.

Can be reduced with equal parts of mineral spirits without a throw-out, when used as a primer or sealer for the first coat.

Coverage 500 to 700 square feet per gallon.

Solids portion is vegetable oils and Bakelite synthetic resins. Passes 140 per cent Kauri Reduction Test.

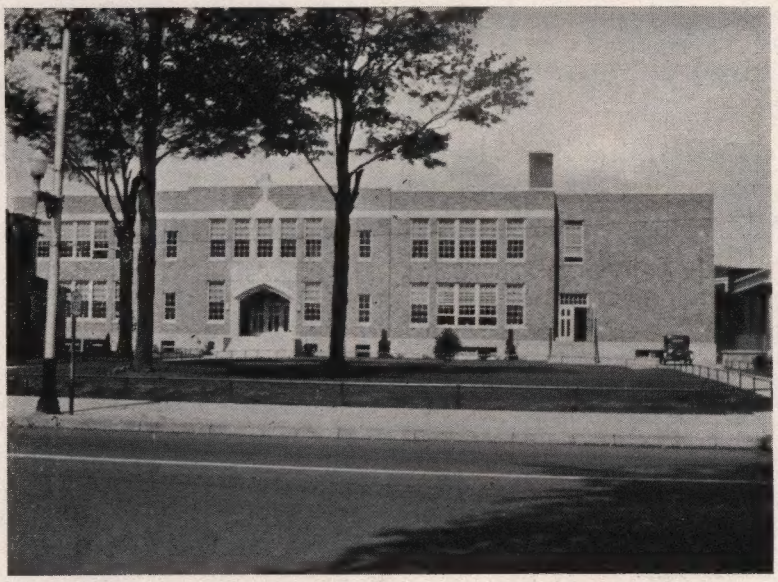
GYMSEAL is a high-gloss protective coating developed especially for gymnasium floors, dance floors, recreation rooms, residential floors or any floors subjected to hard usage. It offers the maximum wearing qualities with a minimum of maintenance expense.

GYMSEAL dries with a hard surface which will not mar readily. Being elastic and tough, GYMSEAL will resist cracking or powdering under hard usage. GYMSEAL will resist boiling water, alkalies and alcohol, without showing any failure. A floor coated with GYMSEAL will be non-slippery, and, of course, be resistant to rubber burns. Being elastic, hard and tough, GYMSEAL will withstand the flexing of a floor under heavy traffic.

It reflects light rather than absorbs it. This makes it easy for the player or contestant on a gymnasium floor to accurately gauge distance, and means greater comfort for the spectator through the absence of glare.

ROSE ROOM
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. Finished with GYMSEAL. The Main Ball Room of this hotel is also finished with GYMSEAL.

ST. JAMES R. C. SCHOOL
Johnson City, N. Y. Floors finished with TUNGSEAL and GYMSEAL.



Being a surface type of finish, GYMSEAL may be applied on floors which have been sealed. Of course, it is imperative that the old finish is such that a seal can be applied over it.

APPLICATION: Be sure that the surface is clean and free from wax or dirt by washing with mineral spirits. Also make certain that no moisture is present on the surface. GYMSEAL may be applied with any convenient applicator, *i. e.*, a brush, spray or squeegee. However, to insure a smooth finish, it is recommended that it be brushed on, especially the last coat.

Under ordinary conditions, two coats will be sufficient; however, on porous wood or floors subjected to heavy traffic, three coats are recommended. When applying several coats, eight hours should be allowed between coats. Allow final coat to stand for a full day before floor is used.

All necessary markings should be painted on the floor after first coat of GYMSEAL has been applied and is thoroughly dry. This procedure is necessary as otherwise the paint will run with the grain and fibres on an unsealed floor, and it will be impossible to make a straight line. After all markings have been applied and permitted to dry, subsequent coats of GYMSEAL can be applied.

OLD FLOORS: Old floors darkened from the use of oils, etc., must be treated with a bleaching agent, then thoroughly rinsed with either clear water or equal parts of water and vinegar. In all cases the floor must be thoroughly clean, free from moisture, and smooth, to give satisfactory results. Bleach may be made by adding a half pound of oxalic acid crystals to a gallon of water. If allowed to stand on the floor from four to five hours, it will also counteract any alkali deposits. The floor should be washed with either clear water or a solution of equal parts of water and vinegar.

When the floor is thoroughly dry, apply GYMSEAL and proceed as directed for new floors.

NEW FLOORS: If no wax, oil, varnish or cleaning compound has ever been used, simply wipe off any surface dust or dirt. Remove all marks or footprints.

On new floors a surface coating can be obtained in several ways. One is to coat the floor with two or three coats of GYMSEAL. Another procedure is to use one coat of WOOD SEALER and succeeding coats of GYMSEAL. Still others prefer to use TUNGSEAL as a first coat, and then apply GYMSEAL over it.

Whatever method is desired, the floor should be properly prepared for sealing. If GYMSEAL is used without any first coater, the GYMSEAL is applied with a brush or squeegee, and after drying from six to eight hours another coat is applied. If the floor needs further sealing, an overnight dry is recommended before the third application.

When applying WOOD SEALER as the first coat, the WOOD SEALER is applied with a brush or squeegee, allowed to dry overnight and buffed with a steel wool buffer. This is an ideal first coater for GYMSEAL.

In the use of TUNGSEAL as a first coat, the TUNGSEAL is applied with a mop, allowed to penetrate fifteen minutes, and the excess buffed off with a steel wool buffer.

In the case of coarse-grain wood, a filler may be necessary, but the use of WOOD SEALER often eliminates the necessity of the paste filler coat. In such cases the WOOD SEALER must be buffed with steel wool before applying the sealer.

For directions for the use of GYMSEAL on cork floors, see Page 13.

NEW ENGLAND TOURNAMENT FLOOR in the Exposition Building, Portland, Maine. Finished with GYMSEAL.

This floor receives hard usage, as wrestling matches, boxing bouts, exhibitions, auto shows and basketball games are all held here.

Such requirements are typical of many floors and auditoriums where GYMSEAL is used and found unequaled for appearance and durability.

McCLOSKEY VARNISH COMPANY

PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER

THE PENETRATING FINISH WITH A SEMI-SURFACE FILM

PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER is a tough, elastic, semi-surface film finish for new or resanded wood floors. It can be used on oak, maple, pine, fir and beechwood, in fact all types of wood floors and interior woodwork.

SPECIFICATIONS

Has excellent adhesion properties on a dry, clean surface.

Minimum discoloration.

Will not be tacky or slippery if allowed to dry at room temperature for twelve hours.

Finish is flexible and will not crack or chip.

Waterproof—will withstand a twenty-four hour cold water test, thirty minute boiling water test, without dulling.

No discoloration after three minutes blue-black ink test.

Apply with a brush, mop, cloth, spray or squeegee.

Dries hard in twelve hours. When dry, will not collect dust, and permits an application of varnish, or paste wax or water emulsion wax within twelve hours after final coat of sealer.

For a velvet-like finish, buff with steel wool when dry.

Allow six to eight hours between coats.

Floor ready for use in eighteen to twenty-four hours after final coat.

Coverage 500 to 700 square feet per gallon.

Viscosity A-Gardner Holdt Viscosity Tubes.

Flash point shall not be under 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Solids content composed of vegetable oils and phenolic resin.

This sealer penetrates into the wood, sealing the pores, but leaves a semi-surface film with a soft, velvety appearance.

PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER is a popular finish for new or resanded office floors, institutional floors and residential floors where neither a high gloss nor a completely penetrated or dull finish is desired. Gymnasiums and recreation rooms can be finished with this sealer with entire satisfaction if a velvety effect is preferred to a gloss or dull coating.

PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER will not discolor nor stain the lightest woods. It will not mar under hard usage, and there is no slip hazard.

Because of its penetrating properties, PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER prevents warping or splintering of the wood. It is waterproof, withstands the action of soap, water and alkali, and is unaffected by repeated washings.

APPLICATION: PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER is easy to apply. Mop, brush, spray or squeegee can be used. This sealer is recommended for new or resanded wood floors only. Never apply PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER over varnish, oil, lacquer, stain or wax. In all cases the surface must be absolutely clean and free from moisture.

The usual recommendation is two coats of PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER, allowing six hours drying between coats, and wiping off excess of each coat with absorbent cloth or washed burlap, after sealer has been allowed to penetrate fifteen minutes.

For best results—and to get that real velvety finish—buff with a steel wool buffer.

This sealer has been approved by the National Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association.

WOOD SEALER

PRIMER FOR NEW WOOD

WOOD SEALER is a clear, penetrating, quick-drying coating designed only as a primer or sealer for new wood surfaces on which subsequent finishing coats of varnish or wax are to be applied.

SPECIFICATIONS

Waterproof.
Seals completely.
Prevents splintering or warping.
Will not chip nor crack.
Apply with brush, mop, spray or any other convenient applicator.
Dries hard in eight hours.
Let set overnight if wax or varnish is to be applied.
Allow twelve to eighteen hours before using.
Coverage 500 to 600 square feet per gallon.
A coat of paste filler and one coat of WOOD SEALER give a perfect sealing job.
Viscosity A-Gardner Holdt Viscosity Tubes.
Solids content composed of vegetable oils and resin.

WOOD SEALER is not a complete finish, but an economical first coater.

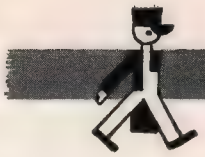
Like shellac, WOOD SEALER can be the foundation sealer for wax. WOOD SEALER has replaced shellac on many floor schedules. It often eliminates the necessity of paste filler when building up a smooth surface. For this purpose, a coating of WOOD SEALER is applied and allowed to dry overnight. It is then buffed with steel wool to a smooth finish. One or two finishing coats over this sealer will produce a beautiful floor.

APPLICATION: WOOD SEALER may be applied by mop, brush, spray or any other convenient applicator. WOOD SEALER is recommended for use on new wood only. Be sure that the surface is dry and free from all foreign matter.

On open-grain woods, WOOD SEALER may be applied over any hard drying Paste Wood Filler, and one coat will seal and prime the surface perfectly. On close-grain wood, such as maple, WOOD SEALER may be applied without the aid of a filler. This is true of many types of wood if the WOOD SEALER is buffed with steel wool buffers to level the surface.

WOOD SEALER is a perfect first coater for practically every type of sealer with the exception of the penetrating sealers for wood surfaces. It is elastic, resistant to moisture conditions and marproof.

DENNIS HOTEL
Atlantic City, N. J. Floors throughout finished with McCloskey Sealers.



McCLOSKEY VARNISH COMPANY

TERRAZZO SEAL

FOR TERRAZZO MARBLE AND COMPOSITION SURFACES

TERRAZZO SEAL is a hard, durable sealer designed for new or old terrazzo marble or composition floors to prevent wear and preserve the original beauty of the floor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Minimizes efflorescence or dusting.

Will not discolor floor.

Will thoroughly seal new surfaces.

Bridges over air spaces forming a perfect bond and seal below the surface.

Resists tobacco, oil and ink stains.

Apply with mop, brush, cloth, spray or squeegee.

Dries hard in two hours.

Allow one to two hours between coats.

Allow six to eight hours before using.

To secure high polish, buff with electric buffer or weighted brush.

Coverage 1000 to 1500 square feet per gallon.

One of the principal functions of TERRAZZO SEAL is to fill in all the air pockets of the Terrazzo Marble by bridging over all the air spaces so that a continuous surface is presented and perfect sealing is assured. This prevents dirt and grease from being ground into the floor.

TERRAZZO SEAL is easily cleansed with clear water and occasionally a mild soap solution. *Alkali cleaners should never be used on terrazzo surfaces as they tend to discolor the surface and destroy its beauty.*

OLD WORK: Before applying TERRAZZO SEAL, make certain that the surface is free from all old grease, soap film, alkali, etc. If a hard crustation film has formed as a result of harsh alkali cleaning compounds being used, it must be removed with acid. 5-10 lbs. of oxalic or sodium acid sulphate should be mixed with 100 lbs. of prepared powder. The Terrazzo surface should then be wet and sprinkled with this powder, working only a small area, say 8 to 10 feet, at a time. This mixture should be agitated with a scrubbing machine or stiff brush. All the old dirt and alkali loosened by this operation should then be removed, preferably by squeegee, and floor thoroughly rinsed.

If the floor is in good condition and does not require this acid treatment, coal tar naphtha may be used to remove all dirt, grease or wax. Then proceed as directed for "New Work."

Soap film on Terrazzo can be removed with a mild alkali solution. After this the floor should be thoroughly cleansed with an acetic acid solution, that is, about a cupful of vinegar to a gallon of water.

NEW WORK: Clean the floor thoroughly with water, being sure to remove all dust and dirt. When thoroughly dry, apply one coat of TERRAZZO SEAL as it comes from the can, allowing it to dry six to eight hours before using. After thoroughly dry, the finish may be polished with a buffer. If possible, sealing should be done immediately after final grinding has taken place, so that the floor will be properly cured and sealed before traffic starts. In this way the seal is burnished into the more open sections, and deep into the pores of the floor.

Usually one coat of TERRAZZO SEAL is sufficient for sealing, but if floor is very open, apply two coats, allowing at least three hours drying between coats.

Should a higher lustre be desired, a top dressing of two parts water and one part water wax can be used over final coat. Buffing machine may be applied if a less slippery surface is desired.

CORK FLOORS

CORK FLOORS are made from cork which has been pressed with the aid of binding agents. Naturally, such a floor is very soft and usually rather difficult to treat successfully.

NEW FLOORS: For treating new cork floors, TUNGSEAL is offered. TUNGSEAL is applied to the floor and allowed to soak until the thirst of the cork is thoroughly satisfied. *At the end of all applications, the excess must be removed.* After the TUNGSEAL is applied and thoroughly dried it is buffed down. A coating of wax emulsion may be applied over the floor if desired.

A floor so treated will have no surface coating and, of course, no gloss. A high gloss can be obtained but care must be taken, otherwise a breakdown of the floor will subsequently follow, caused by the cracking of the surface.

For a gloss finish, use GYMSEAL. The first coat of GYMSEAL on this type of floor must be thinned 50 per cent with turpentine in order to saturate the cork with the sealer. The succeeding two coats may be applied straight. Extra time should be allowed for all penetration during the finishing process. In this way, the cork will be thoroughly saturated with the sealer, and become a hard flooring that resists the cracking of the surface because of the pliability of the cork underneath.

OLD FLOORS: For old cork floors, if the floor has been previously waxed it must be thoroughly scrubbed to remove every trace of wax. A scrubbing machine is recommended for this purpose.

Sometimes it is necessary to sand the cork. In such cases great care should be exercised as the cork is very soft and can be easily ruined by too heavy a sanding.

Where a surface coating is desired care should be taken to determine the hardness of the sealer previously used.

If the floor is in sufficiently good condition to receive treatment with either TUNGSEAL or GYMSEAL, the above directions can be followed.

Floors so treated may be maintained by using an oil mop to remove the surface dirt, and whenever needed, a clear water mopping is all that is necessary. As the floor requires further treatment, a coating may be applied.

A coating of wax may be applied over either of these finishes.

All the floors of this beautiful Southern home of MR. ROBERT W. DINKINS, Columbia, S. C., are finished with TUNGSEAL.

THE CARE OF FLOORS

WOOD FLOORS

SWEEPING: Grit, dirt or grime should never be permitted to remain on any surface, not only from a standpoint of sanitation, but also to preserve the life and beauty of the surface. Therefore, floors should be swept daily. Correct daily sweeping is very important. Dust mop, floor brush or a combination brush and mop can be used for this purpose. For removing light dust, the dust mop can be used to best advantage. Usually the daily use of a dust mop is satisfactory on corridors, hallways, gymnasiums and such surfaces. For heavier accumulations of dust or dirt the floor brush or combination brush and mop is recommended.

WASHING FLOORS: Only mild soap or cleaning compounds should be used at any time, as alkali is as harmful to floors as it is to the skin. The beauty of the surface will be destroyed and the life of the wood shortened by strong alkali solutions or cleaning compounds.

In most cases, especially with floors finished with TUNGSEAL, it is necessary to wash the floor with clear cold water only once a week if proper daily sweeping has been followed.

DAMP CLOTH CLEANING: Floors that have been waxed may be gone over with a cloth dampened in tepid water to remove dust and dirt. However, the dampness or moisture should be taken up immediately with a dry cloth.

MAGNESITE WOOD COMPOSITION SURFACES

Sweep floor thoroughly and rinse with clear water.

TERRAZZO SURFACES

Sweep floor thoroughly with proper brush. Only the mildest soap solutions should ever be used on terrazzo and such surfaces, if the beauty and life of the floor itself are to be maintained. If the floor is exceedingly dirty and a scrubbing machine is used, especially if of the steel wool type, care should be exercised against abrasion.

CORK FLOORS

An oil mop can be used to remove surface dust or dirt. When needed, a mopping of the floor with soap and water followed by rinsing is all that is required.

CEMENT FLOORS

Sweep or dust floor daily with a soft brush to remove all grit and dirt from the floor, as the finish will soon be destroyed if this dirt accumulation is not removed. A water mopping once a week should be sufficient for cleaning concrete floors.

A TYPICAL GYMNASIUM FLOOR finished with two coats of GYMSEAL.

CHART FOR TREATMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FLOORS

WOOD FLOORS

1. For no surface film (new or resanded wood)—use TUNGSEAL. Apply one to three applications, depending upon porosity of wood. The wet buffing method with TUNGSEAL may be used if preferred. Wax may be used for final finish if desired. For best results, buff with steel wool polisher. Recommended for schools, classrooms, offices, taverns, department stores, reception rooms, corridors, halls, roller skating rinks, club rooms, dormitories, libraries, institutional as well as residential use where a penetrating finish is wanted.

2. For a high-gloss surface film—use GYMSEAL. Apply two or three coats. If floor is subjected to hard usage, three coats are recommended. In finishing old floors it is necessary that the surface be treated or bleached for best results before GYMSEAL is applied. It is non-slippery and is designed for use on gymnasium floors, game rooms, dance floors or residential floors. GYMSEAL has exceptional wearability.

3. For a semi-surface film (new or resanded wood)—use PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER. Two coats usually recommended. For a velvety finish, buff with a steel wool buffer. Wax may be applied over this finish if desired. A popular finish for floors in apartment houses, public buildings, recreation rooms and dwellings where this type finish is preferred to a high-gloss coating.

4. For a primer for new wood floors—use WOOD SEALER. Final finish coat may be wax or varnish.

MAGNESITE WOOD COMPOSITION FLOORS

TUNGSEAL is recommended. Make sure the surface is free from wax or alkali. Apply as directed for wood floors.

CORK FLOORS

NEW FLOORS: 1. For no surface film—Apply TUNGSEAL until the thirst of the cork is satisfied (absorption of cork completed). *The excess must be removed after each application.* After it is thoroughly dry, the surface is buffed down and a coat of wax emulsion is applied.

2. For a high-gloss finish—apply GYMSEAL. Three coats usually recommended—first coat reduced 50 per cent with turpentine. Care must be exercised in the treatment of cork floors with this type finish.

OLD FLOORS: For use on previously treated cork floors, see special directions for Cork Floors on Page 13.

TERRAZZO MARBLE AND COMPOSITION FLOORS

NEW FLOORS: Clean floor thoroughly with water to remove all dust and dirt. When thoroughly dry, apply TERRAZZO SEAL, allowing six to eight hours before using surface. Finish may be polished with buffer. (If possible sealing should be done immediately after grinding and before traffic starts, so that the sealer may be burnished into the pores of the surface.) Recommended for office building foyers, corridors, hotels, public buildings, etc.

OLD FLOORS: Clean off with coal tar naphtha first, and then apply TERRAZZO SEAL.

CONCRETE FLOORS

Concrete floors must be treated for neutralization before applying sealer. Allow to dry, then apply TUNGSEAL. This treatment minimizes dusting off. The successful finishing of concrete depends on a thorough cleaning and drying of the floor as well as neutralization. A small section, say one or two feet, should be tested for penetration before proceeding to finish entire floor.

McCLOSKEY VARNISH COMPANY

SPECIFICATION CHART AND DRYING SCHEDULE

PRODUCT	APPROX. COVERAGE PER GALLON	RECOMMENDED DRYING TIME BETWEEN COATS	FLOOR READY FOR USE (APPROXIMATE) AFTER FINAL APPLICATION
TUNGSEAL	750 to 950 square feet	2 to 4 hours	4 to 8 hours
GYMSEAL	500 to 700 square feet	6 to 8 hours	24 hours
PENETRATING FLOOR SEALER	500 to 700 square feet	6 to 8 hours	18 to 24 hours
WOOD SEALER	500 to 600 square feet	8 hours	12 to 18 hours
TERRAZZO SEAL	1,000 to 1,500 square feet	1 to 2 hours	6 to 8 hours

FACTS ABOUT MAINTENANCE AND FINISHING OF FLOORS

1. Materials which are too heavy in body are not recommended for floors. They do not dry as well as lighter bodied finishes. Consequently lighter bodied materials will not scuff, mar, nor show white marks, as do many of the products which are too heavy in body.

2. Three thin coats are always better than two heavy coats. A heavy coat has a tendency to dry cheesy and will not dry as hard a film as a thin coat.

3. TUNGSEAL can be STEEL WOOLED into the floor while it is wet. This method speeds the drying time and improves the quality of the job.

4. No sealer finish can be successfully applied on a floor previously treated with Paraffin Oil.

5. A floor treated with Paraffin Oil causes the floor to darken and is a definite fire hazard.

6. A gymnasium floor should always be treated with a high gloss durable surface coating which is RUBBER BURN RESISTANT. GYMSEAL has been designed for this purpose.

7. The drying time of any material is better on some days than on others, due to the difference in humidity and temperature.

8. The following are a few of the reasons why a finish may never dry properly: (a.) High humidity. (b.) Room temperature below normal. (c.) Poor ventilation. (d.) Too heavy a coat. (e.) Application of a second and third coat before undercoats are thoroughly dry. (f.) Soap film not removed. (g.) Floor not dry. (h.) Most common is wax or grease on surface.

9. Before criticizing or condemning any sealer or coating because of slow drying we recommend the following test: Pour the sealer or coating on a clean piece of glass and stand the glass on end. This test sample should be allowed to dry in properly ventilated room at a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. If the material dries on the glass panel, this proves the difficulty lies with the surface over which it was applied and not with the material in question.

10. The length of time a sealer or finish will last depends on the traffic conditions and kind of maintenance it receives. With the correct maintenance the sealer or finish should last indefinitely.

11. A floor finished with GYMSEAL can be transformed into a dance floor without making it slippery by using borax in place of dance wax. Borax is soluble in water and can be mopped from the floor.

12. Many people confuse a rubber burn with a rubber mark. A rubber burn is part of the rubber sole which has burned itself into the surface and actually becomes a part of the finish. A rubber mark is merely the rubbing off of the rubber on the finish, which can be easily removed. A rubber burn harms the finish, a rubber mark does no harm, as it is easily removed.

13. GYMSEAL will not rubber burn.

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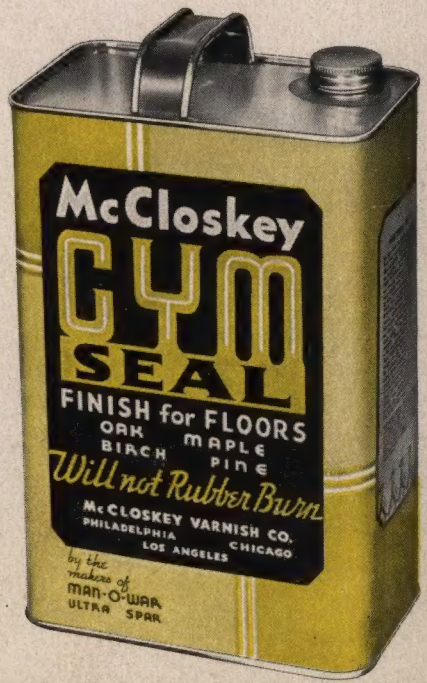

McCLOSKEY VARNISH CO.

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